

NEWS IN GENERAL

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

PLANS TO SEIZE

HAITI.

NEW YORK, January 8.—The Herald says that the discovery has just been made by Mr. Price, Haitian Minister to the United States, of a revolutionary government, having for its object the overthrow of President Hippolyte of Haiti. The revolutionary party, he asserts, has fitted out in this country a man-of-war equipped with all the appliances of modern warfare, which is intended to be used by Haitian political exiles in Jamaica to capture Port-au-Prince, and establish a new Government.

THE WORK OF EXILES.

The chances that the revolutionary vessel is already far out to sea, where the Haitian navy will have a merry time finding her.

The revolutionary movement is the direct result of the events of the tragic 28th of May 1891. The passions aroused by Hippolyte's act on that fatal day led the men in exile in Kingston, Jamaica, to band themselves into a committee which had for its sole object the punishment and overthrow of Hippolyte. There were several men in exile in Kingston who had been prominent in the affair of Haiti. Each man had his faction and his political following in Haiti.

After much discussion it was resolved that the leaders should constitute themselves a Committee of Revolution, and that the expedition should be fitted out in the United States. An agent was sent to New York, accompanied by delegates, but after the situation had been thoroughly canvassed the movement was abandoned.

CHOSE A NEW LEADER.

The Committee of Revolution at King chose a new leader and new methods. The leader was General Francois Manigat. It was decided to fit out a man-of-war in the United States and to purchase large quantities of arms and ammunition, the general plan being to attack Hippolyte by water in his strong hold at Port-au-Prince. A trust worthy agent named Francois Robert, who was a man of ability and discretion, was sent to New York to confer with the friends of the movement who are in this city.

WHERE THE MONEY CAME FROM.

The money with which to fit out the expedition was raised in this city among merchants who have, or wish to have, business dealings with Haiti. The amount is said to have been close upon half a million of dollars. The steamer was purchased in September. She was an American-built vessel, 230 feet long and was of 2,000 tons register. She was admirably adapted for the purposes of a man-of-war, as she had been built extra strong for the purpose of carrying rails and railway supplies. She had two screws which drove her at the rate of 14 knots an hour. She could carry coal for fourteen days, steaming at full speed.

After the steamer had been turned over to the revolutionary agents she lay for a short time in Lebo's yard in Brooklyn, where she was accidentally found by spies em-

ployed by Minister Peice. She was very closely watched, but the spies were thrown off the scent by a business man of this city asserting that the ship belonged to him and that he was to load it for Europe.

After the spies were withdrawn the ship left this port for a quiet place in the South Atlantic sea board, where the work of fitting out was begun early in October. The ship was constantly ready, so that she might be put to sea at a moment's notice. The workmen who were employed in strengthening her decks, making the necessary additions and in the construction of the gun carriages, were not allowed to leave the ship even at night.

STAYED ON BOARD.

They ate and slept on board. Toward the middle of December most of the big guns had been put in position and the men to man them had been engaged. The gunners selected were United States Navy gunners. When the work was nearly completed they were sent on board and not allowed to leave for three weeks. Gunners, workmen and others interested in the work of preparation did not leave the ship even for a moment.

THE SHIP'S EQUIPMENT.

The ship was armed with four large breech loading rifle cannon and six rapid fire Gatling guns. The largest guns threw fifty-pound shot and the next largest thirty pound shot.

The secondary battery had rifles of six inch bores. The ship was fitted with powerful search lights and all the appearances of a modern man-of-war. In cooperation with the ship revolutionary troops were to make a landing and attack the city. While the man-of-war fought the vessels of the navy and pounded the forts on shore the troops were to rush through the streets attacking Hippolyte's soldiers, and inciting the populace to rise in rebellion. It was expected that most of the able bodied men of the city would instantly join the cause of the revolution, thereby avenging the bloody deeds of the 28th of May.

PRINCE ITURBIDE AND GARZA.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—Dispatches from the seat of the Garza revolution, which purported to implicate the clerical party of Mexico and Prince Iturbide with fostering the insurrection, are the theme of discussion in diplomatic circles. Prince Iturbide has been in Washington since last July, having come to this city from Mexico immediately after his release from imprisonment for insubordination against the Mexican Government. The Prince is the heir of Maximilian, and his alleged connection with the revolutionary party served to increase the interest in Mexican affairs.

Iturbide was interviewed to-day and when asked about his connection with the Garza party he said: "I do not understand you." Being shown a copy of the dispatch, he read the story through and replied: "This is the first time I have seen it."

"Is it true that you are connected with the Garza revolution?" was asked.

"This is the first time I have heard of this," he replied.

"The report is false, then?"

"I know nothing about it," he said shifting in his seat.

"Were you identified with the Clerical party when in Mexico?" questioned the reporter.

"I would rather not talk of these matters," replied the heir of Maximilian.

"Is it a fact that you are a candidate for the Presidency?"

"I prefer to say nothing about it."

Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister, was interviewed at his residence later. "Garza's exploits have no political significance whatever," he said. "If there is a strong party backing him would they not come to his support at this time? He has been driven to bay and is about to be annihilated. As to the clerical party, I have no doubt that it would be glad to see the Liberal Government overthrown, but I do not believe the Clericals would compromise themselves by becoming allied with such an outlaw. I do not believe there is any political meaning in the least in Garza's raids. He is a bold outlaw, that is all."

RALLYING TO GARZA'S SUPPORT.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—The Picayune's San Antonio special says: Garza's followers are now scattered through several counties, but the revolutionary movement is by no means checked. There is reason to believe that if Garza should succeed in avoiding arrest he will keep up the present feeling and have the active support of all the anti-Diaz element in Northern Mexico, which will join him at once upon his advent into that country.

Reports from various points throughout the Southwest say that parties of Mexicans are equipping themselves with arms and horses and leaving for the supposed rendezvous of the revolutionists. There is a wide-spread feeling along the border that Garza's war is yet in its infancy.

A REPORTED BATTLE.

ST. LOUIS, January 7.—A Republic special from Eagle Pass, Texas, says: It is reported here to-day that the United States troops made an attack on Garza this morning between here and Daredo, and were defeated. There are no particulars.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 7.—The official press denies that there is any revolution on the frontier. The Archbishop of Mexico authorizes the associate press to deny that the clergy are aiding the revolution or plotting against Diaz.

SAN ANTONIA, Jan. 7.—Expected tidings of Garza's capture have not arrived. The fact that none of the scouting party has returned is considered a favorable sign, giving rise to the hope that they are on a hot trail. No doubt is expressed that Garza is somewhere in the neighborhood of his father-in-law's ranch. It is said that Garza is not only suffering from his old wound, but from a gripe, and that his followers have aggravated cases of that malady. However, they do not seem discouraged. If Garza is not corralled before the end of the week General Stanley and part of his staff will go into the field, but he expects the movement will be suppressed before that is rendered necessary.

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GUTHRID (Oklahoma), January 8.—Six hundred Indians from the tribes of the Otoes, Iowas, Kaws and Poncas are indulging in dances at Red Rock in the Cherokee strip. The whole tribe of Pawnees is dancing a short distance from Red Rock. The latter have brought \$1,000 worth of presents for the Messiah.

clerk, Kerr of Pennsylvania; sergeant-at-arms, Yde of Ohio; doorkeeper, Turns of New York; postmaster, Dalton of Idaho; chaplain, Millura of Illinois.

Sherman Succeeds Himself.

The Republicans of Ohio determined that Sherman should succeed himself. The vote stood for Sherman 53, Foraker 38, Foster 1, McKinley 1.

The following are the officers of the lower house of congress: Speaker, Chas. F. Crisp of Georgia; chief

clerk, Kerr of Pennsylvania; sergeant-at-arms, Yde of Ohio; doorkeeper, Turns of New York; postmaster, Dalton of Idaho; chaplain, Millura of Illinois.

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